

THE DOXOLOGY

Sung by the Newspaper Correspondents in the House When

CONGRESS ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

An Old Custom of the Press Gang Was Peculiarly Appropriate.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE SESSION

Of the Incompetent Fifty-third Congress Marked by the Best of Feeling. All the Appropriation Bills Passed and the President "Congratulated" the Body on Coming to End, Which Announcement Even the Dignified Senate Received With Laughter, Republican Side Introduced a Resolution Thanking Speaker Crisp for His Fairness and the Session Ended Amid Rejoicings on All Sides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At noon to-day, after a continuous session of forty-eight hours, interrupted by an occasional recess, the flags above the capitol were lowered, and the Fifty-third Congress had passed into history. In the house the end was not marked or marred by any unpleasant incident. All the appropriation bills were out of the way when the house reconvened at 8 o'clock this morning, and the time was dawdled away until 11 o'clock, the only feature being a rather brisk but brief debate on the results to flow from the projected monetary conference. The usual committee was sent to the President to inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn, and the other formalities of the end of a Congress were gone through with. The concluding minutes were in the nature of a love feast. The best of feeling prevailed. The resolution of thanks to the speaker, which usually came from a member of the majority, was offered to-day by Mr. Cannon in a very graceful speech, bearing testimony to the high appreciation in which the presiding officer was held by the Republican minority.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, responded in behalf of the majority, and Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, representing the Populists, joined in the expression of thanks for the courtesies and kindnesses extended by the speaker. All the kindly sentiments were applauded, and when Mr. Crisp himself ascended the rostrum to return his thanks and deliver his parting words, the demonstration was terrific.

At the conclusion of his speech, just before declaring the house adjourned without day, he appointed Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and himself as members of the monetary commission. His own appointment was by resolution. As the Fifty-third Congress came to an end, the doxology, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," was sung by the correspondents in the press gallery.

MR. WILSON SPEAKS. During the proceedings, a great burst of applause greeted the presentation of Mr. Cannon's resolution, and as soon as order was restored, Mr. Hatch (Mo.), who was in the chair, recognized Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee.

"Responding to the spur of the moment," said he, "I desire to say that we on this side are duly appreciative of the graceful and courteous action of the gentleman from Illinois. It is a pleasant thing that at the close of a Congress in which there has been so much political legislation and party antagonism we, on both sides, are able to testify to the impartiality of the presiding officer. No position in the federal government requires, in my opinion, more ability; no officer is subjected to such pressure, or, in the clash of party opinion, to such temptation to incline to his party friends; and it is a pleasant thing that we can all unite in the adoption of this resolution. [Applause.] I wish to add one word more: One of the pleasantest things about this house, as I have found it, is that the sharpest political antagonisms do not make personal estrangement. I understand that this is not the rule in other countries, where, generally party differences beget personal antagonisms.

"Here, however, as zealous we may be as partisans, it is the worth of the man himself and his own personal character that fixes his position in the respect and esteem of his fellow members. This is a happy augury for the future work of this body." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Simpson (Kas.), a representative of the third party, was then recognized, and joined in the testimonial to the "kindness, goodness and fairness of the speaker."

After a few words by Mr. Grosvenor on the same lines, Mr. Hatch, who was in the chair, called for a rising vote on the resolution.

Every member on the floor save Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, arose to his feet and Mr. Hatch declared the resolution unanimously adopted.

lar measures. The difficulties of the presiding officer arise largely from this, that, whereas there are perhaps 14,000 or 15,000 bills introduced in a Congress, in the nature of things, but a small part of them can have consideration. If all the measures introduced could be considered and acted upon by the house then the duties of the presiding officer and of the members would be rendered much less difficult; but where only a small portion of the measures introduced can be considered, there is necessarily a struggle to determine what those particular measures shall be, and from year to year this difficulty increases. The present occupant of the chair—and he feels that in making this expression he but echoes the experience of nearly every one of his predecessors—had no conception of the difficulties incident to the office of speaker. That he has been enabled in any measure to discharge the duties of this office to your satisfaction is most largely due to your kindness, to your consideration, to your constant help.

"In laying down the office the greatest gratification that could be afforded me is the evidence in this resolution that I have discharged the duties of the place, in some degree at least, to the satisfaction of those gentlemen to whom I owe the office, and to those gentlemen on the other side, who have always extended to me the utmost courtesy and kindness. And to each and every member of the house as he is now about to return to his home, I extend my heartfelt thanks and express the hope that he may be reunited with his family and his friends in peace and happiness." [Loud and general applause.]

A resolution was then adopted toward a further demonstration of good will, thanking Mr. Pearson, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, for the successful manner in which he had performed his arduous duties.

IN THE SENATE.

Closing Hours of the Fifty-third Congress in the "Upper" House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—At noon to-day the United States senate closed its final session of the Fifty-third Congress amid crowded galleries, congratulatory resolutions, a parting word from President Cleveland, and a brief valedictory from the vice-president. The wondrous dignity of the Senate was preserved to the end, except for the rush of business incident to the last hours of a session. The senators were at work by 9 o'clock, after having remained in the chamber until 4 a. m. They clearly showed the fatigue of the long session, lasting from Saturday noon, and their ranks were too thin up to 11 o'clock for the transaction of anything beyond formal business. By that time there were but few vacant seats on the floor of the senate and the galleries were literally packed, the crowds filling the senate, pushing into the aisles and overflowing in long lines down the corridors and stairways. Many members of the diplomatic corps occupied the gallery reserved for them.

By 10 o'clock the last formalities on the two remaining appropriation bills—naval and deficiency—were concluded and the measures started to the executive mansion. There was no disposition to take up new business, and two efforts to consider questions affecting the Bering sea were cut off by objections. A feature of the last moments of the session was the tumultuous laughter which greeted the announcement of Mr. Voorhees, of the committee to wait upon the President, that the latter tendered his congratulations to Congress on the close of their labors. Vice President Stevenson closed the session with a few well-chosen words, and as he stated, the work of the Fifty-third Congress passed into history.

LET THE PEOPLE REJOICE.

Unique Resolutions Aneat the End of Congress Introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature—Seconded By a Democrat.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4.—In the lower house to-day the following was introduced by Mr. Baldwin, of Delaware, and adopted, the motion being seconded by Mr. Kipp, of Pike, (Dem.)

"WHEREAS, At high noon, on March 4, the Fifty-third Congress, with a Democratic majority in each house, ceased to exist, and

"WHEREAS, The citizens of our beloved country have, during the life of this Congress, been subjected to untold domestic misery, financial distress and political disaster,

"Resolved, That all patriotic Americans from Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Oregon are to be invited to celebrate our deliverance by the blowing of whistles, flying of flags, ringing of bells, and booming of cannon, thereby declaring to the world, by this great object lesson, that the American people have determined that never again will they trust their business affairs of this great nation to Democratic hands."

In the senate Mr. Landis, of Lancaster, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the senate of Pennsylvania hereby extends congratulations to the people that the official life of the late tariff-tinkering, tax-increasing, industry-paralyzing, business-depressing, treasury-depleting, confidence-destroying, capital-wrecking, wage-reducing, labor-improvising Congress, the most unpatriotic and un-American known to American history, has, by constitutional limit, come to a close."

ANTI-LOTTERY BILL.

The President Signs It—Sale of Tickets Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The last measure signed by the President to-day was the "anti-lottery bill." The measure is a brief one of but four sections, the most important of which is the first. This specifies that "any person who shall cause to be brought within the United States from abroad for the purpose of disposing of the same, any paper, certificate, or instrument of purporting to represent a ticket, chance, share or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, shall be punishable by imprisonment for no more than two years or by a fine of no more than \$1,000, or both."

The Law Modified.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—An important measure of great interest to newspapers throughout the country was enacted into law during the closing hours of Congress. It amends the copyright laws so as to correct unduly harsh and oppressive provisions of the law as heretofore enacted. Under the law no newspaper reproducing a copy-

righted photograph and publishing it, forfeited the plates of the copy and was liable to a penalty of \$1 for every copy found in its possession.

The measure as passed modifies materially the penalties imposed by the present law.

A SHREWD MOVE.

That Will Cut New Members Out of Annapolis Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—By the shrewd move of including a little amendment in the sundry civil appropriation bill at a late moment, eighteen members who will come to the next Congress, will find that they have no appointments of cadets to the naval academy at their disposal. As soon as it was known that the appropriation bill had been signed, including, as it did, the provision that members of the Fifty-third Congress whose districts might fill the vacancies, there was a rush of papers to the navy department. Time was an object, for it was necessary for the outgoing members to make their nominations before the hour of noon, when they ceased to hold office. Secretary Herbert received the nominations presented before 12 o'clock, numbering eighteen, and the appointments will be made out as soon as they can be prepared for signature.

Nominations of cadets to the naval academy were made to-day as follows:

By John D. Alderson, Charles W. Baine, Louisville, W. Va.; alternate,

William L. Burke, Hinton, W. Va.

By Mr. Capenhart, Robert S. Brown, Ravenswood, W. Va.

By Mr. Ikert, T. J. Morris, Wellsville, Ohio.

FREE SILVER PARTY.

To Be Headed by Ex-Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania—A New Feature in American Politics.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The meeting of members of the American Bi-metallic League, which has been in progress here during the last two weeks, will very soon issue an address to the American people, asking their support for a new party providing for the principal plank of its platform the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and demand that the money of the country shall be issued by the government itself.

The address will inaugurate a new feature in American politics, by doing away with the old system of nominating conventions, will call upon the people themselves to nominate candidates for the offices of President and vice president of the United States by petition.

The address will also place in nomination Joseph C. Sibley, of Franklin, Pa., whose term as representative in Congress from the Twenty-sixth district expired to-day. Mr. Sibley declined to run for re-election last fall, preferring to retire to private life, and it was only at the urgent and persistent solicitation of the members of the conference that he finally consented to head the movement for a new silver party. The League has had in conference here during the last two weeks leading silver men from twenty-four states and territories and the decision to ask the voters of the country to lay aside their allegiance to the old parties until the great fight for silver had been won, was not arrived at without much deliberation and consultation with the silver leaders in all sections of the country.

SHIP-WRECKED CREWS.

Brought In by Ocean Liners—Men Saved from the Waves.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Anchor line steamer Anchora, which arrived this morning from Glasgow, rescued at sea on February 23, the crew of the British brigantine Confederate, which was in a sinking condition. The Confederate sailed from St. John's, N. F., January 8, for Bristol with a cargo of fishermen. On February 21, after having experienced a succession of hard storms the vessel sprung a leak. The water gained steadily and had not assistance come when it did the crew would have been obliged to desert the brigantine. The Confederate was of 184 tons register and was supposed to be insured.

The Savaria brought into port Captain Warr and crew, of the schooner Mary E. Amsden, from Calais, Me., for Barbadoes with lumber, wrecked February 16 in latitude 34:58, longitude 54:50. The crew saved nothing but what they had on. The Mary E. Amsden was of 328 tons register. She was built at Portsmouth in 1890.

WILL ADHERE TO IT.

The Pittsburgh District Miners Will Accept No Less Than 69 Cents.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The Pittsburgh river and railroad coal miners met in joint convention to-day and decided by a resolution to adhere to the sixty-nine cent rate, and after next week to work for no less.

Sixty-four delegates were present, forty for the railroad men and twenty-four for the river miners. The only discussion was the action of twelve delegates, who were instructed for seventy-nine cents. They voted against the resolution demanding sixty-nine, but the majority favoring it, the resolution passed, and the operators will be advised of the action.

To-morrow the first meeting of the new operators' association will be held, when the action of the miners will be considered.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The Irish land bill passed its first reading in the house of commons without division.

Municipal elections in Iowa generally resulted in Republican victories. In some places they were sweeping. In Ottawa, Lyons, Cedar Rapids and Sioux City Republicans got nearly everything.

George Drumheller was instantly killed at Buck Ridge Mine, Pa. A quantity of water in an abandoned chamber broke through the face of the breast in which he was at work and hurled him down the man-way.

The circuit court of Baltimore granted Captain Glor's petition for the appointment of a receiver for the Bob Fitzsimmons show, which is performing in that city. In his application, Manager Glor alleged that he had been advised that the receiver appointed at Buffalo last week has no jurisdiction in Maryland.

IT IS SWEEPING.

Decision of the Bate Case by the United States Supreme Court,

PATENTS AFFECTED ADVERSELY

Represent Six Hundred Million Dollars of Capital—The Court Decides That the American Patent Expires Coincidentally With the Foreign Patent Granted for the Same Invention—How It Affects Electrical Interests—Generally—Westinghouse Company Scores a Victory.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The supreme court of the United States, in an elaborate opinion read by Justice Harlan, decided that the date of issue, and not the date of application, for an American patent determines whether or not it expires coincidentally with a foreign patent granted for the same invention. The decision was made in the case of the Bate Refrigerating Company vs. Ferdinand Sulzberger et al., certified from the court of appeals for the second circuit, which asked the supreme court to decide. The decision affects adversely many patents, notably in connection with the use of the telephone, the electric light and many other valuable inventions, all told, it is estimated, representing six hundred millions of capital, which are by the decision held to have expired.

The decision of the first section reviews the patent laws since the foundation of the government tracing with minuteness the provisions as to foreign and domestic patents. The decision then takes up the legal condition of the plaintiff that when the same invention is patented both in this country and abroad, the American patent remains in force for seventeen years from its date if the foreign patent was issued after the application for, although prior to the date of the American patent. The interpretation placed upon the act of 1870 by the patent office and the courts is minutely considered and copious decisions cited, and the decision says this court may well adopt that construction, which is in harmony with settled practice and decisions, especially "if there be reason to suppose that vast interests may have grown up under that practice and under judicial decisions which may be disturbed or destroyed by the announcement of a new rule."

The decision then says: "Was the invention patented abroad before it was patented in this country? If so, the American patent expired with the foreign patent, and thereby the American public became entitled to the use of the invention from the time the foreign patent was permitted to use it. Congress, in effect, by the existing law, says to an inventor seeking to enjoy the exclusive use in this country of his invention for the term prescribed by law: 'If your invention has not been introduced into public use in the United States for more than two years, you may, upon complying with the conditions prescribed, obtain an American patent, and you may, if you can, obtain an American patent. But the American patent will be granted on the condition that if you obtain the foreign patent first, your invention shall be free to the American people whenever by reason of the expiration of the foreign patent it becomes free to people abroad; but in no case shall the term of the American patent exceed seventeen years.' This we deem to be a sound interpretation of the statute giving to the words used the meaning required by their ordinary significances. In our judgment the language used is so plain and unambiguous that a refusal to recognize its natural, obvious meaning would be justly regarded as indicating a purpose to change the law by judicial action based upon some supposed policy of Congress."

After disposing of numerous incidental points of the plaintiff, the decision proceeds: "It is for Congress to prescribe the conditions upon which it will secure to inventors the exclusive right to their inventions and the province of the legislative branch of the government to say when a patent to an inventor shall expire. And therefore, when the public may enjoy, without charge, the benefit of the invention covered by it, we can very well understand how the existing statute may in some circumstances operate injuriously to an American inventor, who, in addition to the exclusive rights granted to him in this country for the term of seventeen years, wishes to secure a monopoly for his invention before obtaining one here, the American patent is limited by law, whether it is so expressed or not in the patent itself, to expire with the foreign patent having the shortest term. This is the case as it appears from the standpoint of the patentee, without regard to the interests of the American public."

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

The Westinghouse People Score a Victory.

The General Electric Company Must Suffer.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—Speaking of the effect of the Bate decision upon the interests of the electrical companies generally, George Westinghouse, jr., said to-day: "The control of one side of the Bate case was secured by the General Electric Company, with a view of having the lower courts reversed as to the interpretation of the law determining the life of American patents. The Westinghouse Electric Company in self-defense naturally took the opposite side, and it seemed that in such defense it has been successful. The electric lighting patents affected by the Bate decision are the earlier ones relating to the use of continuous currents, and the decision thus affects, besides the General Electric Company, all kinds of lighting, isolated or central station, by means of continuous currents.

"The later patents relating to alternating current apparatus, details and systems, are not affected by the decision; and as the Westinghouse company was the promoter of this system of electric lighting in the United States, and has secured a very large number of early and important patents, it is left in a position of great strength as compared with its competitors, more especially with reference to the distribution of power by means of alternating currents and multiphase or Tesla motors, the use of which at Niagara Falls and in other places for power transmission has suddenly given this class of apparatus great prominence. It would thus seem that the General Electric Company, which has been heretofore the aggressor and plaintiff, will now have to bend its energies in the direction of protecting itself from the penalty of its own acts of infringement, and, by reason of the course it has hitherto pursued, it is not likely to meet with much sympathy."

THE SUPREME COURT.

Hands Down Another Batch of Important Opinions—A Busy Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The supreme court met to-day after a recess of four weeks, with all the justices except Mr. Jackson in attendance. A long list of opinions was disposed of rapidly. Many of them decided cases of great importance. The interesting question whether the conviction of a person by means of a decoy letter is legal was passed on in the case of one Grimm, convicted in Missouri for dealing in obscene pictures. He answered a letter from a postoffice inspector, which resulted in his conviction, and he appealed, complaining against the means by which it was secured. The court held that decoy letters were both morally and legally justifiable.

The validity of the Louisiana act of 1888, providing for inspection of coal and coke by gaugers was sustained by Justice Field, in an opinion in the case of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania & Southern Coal Company, against the state of Louisiana. The Pennsylvania corporation claimed that the law violated the provision of the constitution on the tariffs on commerce between the states, but the court held that the point was not well taken, and that the law was but a proper regulation for over-sight of the coal and coke boats on the Mississippi river and therefore sustained the civil court.

An interesting constitutional question was decided in the case of E. M. Emert against the state of Missouri. The former is an agent or peddler of Singer sewing machines.

It was sought to make him pay a peddler's license, to which he resisted in order to test the law, contending that as the machines come from New Jersey, the license was a restriction on the constitutional rights of interstate commerce. The court held that while the goods came from another state, they were being handled as a part of the local and domestic commerce. They were no longer the subject of interstate trade, but had been merged with the mass of property within the state, so that the occupation of selling them was properly a subject to state police regulations, and in no way contrary to the federal constitution.

In the case of the estate against George H. Pratt and Monroe Hall-bury, of California, to recover excessive payments paid to them for carrying the mails, the action of the court below in dismissing the case was reversed.

The case of Francis A. Coffin and Percival B. Coffin, plaintiffs in error, versus the United States, appealed from the district court for the district of Indiana, was reversed and a new trial ordered.

The plaintiffs were indicted on the charge of conspiracy with Theodore P. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis National Bank, to wreck that institution in 1893, and upon trial were found guilty as charged, and appealed to the supreme court.

A BIG SUIT.

Bethlehem Iron Company Charged With Infringing on Certain Patents.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 4.—The Harvey Steel Company, of Newark, N. J., to-day brought suit in the United States circuit court against the Bethlehem Iron Company for alleged infringement on a number of important patented improvements used in building war vessels.

It was related that Hayward Harvey, of Orange, N. J., was the inventor of patented improvements in the process for treating steel in hardened armor plate, etc., and obtained patents therefor, which he assigned to the plaintiff's company.

The Bethlehem Iron Company, it is complained, has unlawfully entered into a contract with the government of Russia to make armor plates treated with the Harvey process without holding a license from the complainant. The court is asked to restrain the defendant company from carrying out its contract, etc.

The "Penny" Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's annual report for 1894 in total earnings shows a large decline, but there was a heavy decrease in expenses, so that the net earnings were only about \$3,000,000 less than in 1893.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year were \$122,002,000, operating expenses \$85,142,774, and net earnings \$36,859,225. There were 12,548,852 tons of freight moved and 77,106,153 passenger carried.

Seventh Day Adventists.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., March 4.—The general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists closed this noon. Delegates have been present from all parts of the globe. A great amount of work was accomplished at the session.

A mission will be established in Honolulu; thirty missionaries will be sent to foreign fields at once and the work will be pushed in Africa. Home mission work will be urged especially in New York, Ohio and Illinois.

That Savannah Riot.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 4.—Judge Fallgait, of the supreme court, in addressing the grand jury to-day, laid especial stress, in view of the recent events in connection with ex-President Slatton, on the privileges of American citizenship, and the rights of individuals in this country to enjoy the freedom of thought and speech within the pale of the law, without interference by violence on the part of others.

Smallpox Under Control.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 4.—Dr. R. G. Jennings, secretary of the State Board of Health, returned from Hot Springs to-night. He reports that the local physicians have the smallpox under control. There are now forty-seven cases in the post house, sixteen in the city and two outside the city limits. There have been five deaths in the post house. In the city and one outside the city limits.

REPORTS CONFLICT

Concerning the Status of the Revolution in Cuba.

A BULLETIN OF AN ENGAGEMENT

In Which the Spanish Regulars Were Defeated by the Insurgents, Completely Routting Them—The Fatal Wounding of General La Chamba, An Official Dispatch Received in Washington Says the Rebellion is All Over and the Leaders Are in Prison.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 4.—The following was received by the Florida Citizen to-day:

Key West, Fla., March 4.—News reached here to-night that an engagement has occurred between three hundred insurgents and a battalion of Spanish regulars near Manzanillo, in the southern part of Cuba. The Spaniards were routed. The news is posted to-night in the Cuban Club and places of resort. Hundreds of Cubans are on the streets rejoicing.

TEMPA, FLA., March 4.—The reported defeat and wounding of General La Chamba, governor of the eastern department of Cuba, has been confirmed. A letter from Havana received to-day by a prominent Cuban, states that La Chamba has died from the wounds received at the encounter with the forces of Henry Brooks near Guantanamo. This is a serious loss to the government, and will greatly encourage the revolutionists. The same letter brings news that the revolution is working westward, and toward the province of Puerto Prince.

IT'S ALL OVER.

The Cuban Rebellion a Fiasco—All the Leaders in Prison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—According to a dispatch received at the Spanish legation in this city the Cuban revolution is about over.

Minister Muraza to-night received a dispatch from the captain-general of Cuba, of which the following is a translation:

"HAVANA, March 4.

"The three bands of insurgents who appeared in the province of Matanzas some days ago have completely vanished. Of their three leaders, one, Manuel Garcia, has been killed, a second one, Antonio Lopez Coloma, has been captured and the third, Marrero, has surrendered. All the members of these bands of rebels have either been captured or have surrendered. There is not a single rebel at liberty in the province. The civil guard has been recalled to the capital and sent to the provinces of Pinaro, Havana and Santa Clara.

(Signed) "CALLAGA.

CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

George Howell, at Elkhorn, Murders His Sweetheart and Kills Himself.

ELKHORN, W. VA., March 4.—George Howell murdered his sweetheart, Alice Gibson, and then ended his own life yesterday evening. Howell, who is twenty-three, and Miss Gibson, twenty-two, both live in Christiansburg, Ky. Howell has been employed here and he and Miss Gibson have written to each other regularly. A few days ago Howell heard from his old home that Miss Gibson was receiving the attentions of other young men. He became jealous, and wrote her to come here and visit him.

She came and they had an interview, which was not satisfactory to Howell. Yesterday afternoon Howell called upon Miss Gibson again at the home of a relative, where she was visiting. He brought with him a revolver, and after they had been alone a few minutes, shot her. He then put a bullet through his own head, and was dying when persons in other parts of the house reached him. He left a letter to his mother telling her what he was going to do and ascribing the act to jealousy.

MORE ATROCITIES.

In Armenia—Threats of More Massacres.

The Investigation a Farc.

LONDON, March 5.—The Armenian correspondent of the Telegraph declares that already the Turkish case before the commission appointed to investigate the Armenian outrages has completely broken down.

The fanaticism of the Mohammedans is being aroused, and threats of a massacre of Christians directly the delegates have retired are heard. These threats have already been partially executed. Many inoffensive Armenians have been wantonly attacked and beaten and even killed.

The correspondent declares that he knows of nearly fifty girls of Sassoun who were abducted and distributed as booty among Turkish soldiers and officers.

A COMPROMISE BILL.

The Irish Land Measure is Expected to Pass the House of Lords.

LONDON, March 4.—The lobby correspondent of the Times says that, generally speaking, the Unionists are inclined to admit that the government has, in the Irish land bill, endeavored to meet the Irish landlords half way. Therefore, there is a prospect that the bill will pass the house of lords and that the government will not offer an obstinate resistance should the committee of the house of lords insist upon the introduction of additional safeguards.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair, clearing in the morning; west winds; slightly warmer.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, preceded by very light snow in the early morning; westerly winds; slightly warmer.

THE TEMPERATURE TRIANGLE.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.